

WEATHER.

Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds. Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 84, at 3 p.m. yesterday; low, 62, at 5 a.m. today. For full report see page 9.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation Daily Average, 70,465; Sunday, 52,747.

No. 19,995.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

MURDEROUS ATTACK LAID TO SON-IN-LAW

Thomas G. Forney, Attorney, Is Charged With Assault on T. Franklin Schneider.

HAMMER USED TO HIT WIFE'S FATHER ON HEAD

Attack Made in Pittsburgh Hotel and Police Claim to Hold Lawyer's Confession.



TOM G. FORNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

PITTSBURGH, June 26.—Attorney Thomas G. Forney, thirty-two years old, a member of the bar at Washington, D. C., is under arrest at central police station charged with intent to kill his father-in-law, T. Franklin Schneider, a millionaire candy manufacturer, whose home also is in Washington, D. C. The attack took place in a room at the Hotel Anderson early Thursday morning. Mr. Schneider was struck on the head with a hammer, but was not badly injured, his hat deflecting the blow. Forney, according to the police, admitted the charge and implicated another man.

Forney came to this city a week ago, according to his own story, and later brought George McHenry, a former partner in a restaurant at Washington, to help commit the crime. He says the latter was paid \$500 for the part he played. Forney admitted, the police say, it was his intention to kill his father-in-law and in this manner he would fall heir to the estate of the latter. An insurance premium of \$75,000, which was to be paid to Mr. Schneider today, was also an incentive, Forney is said to have admitted.

Following the attack the local police reported that two men and a woman were implicated in the crime. They made this statement to throw the real culprits off their guard. A straw hat, which was found in Mr. Schneider's



T. FRANKLIN SCHNEIDER.

room following the attack, was the first direct clue. The hat was identified by Mr. Schneider as one which he had worn by his son-in-law in Washington.

Forney Tries to Escape.

The police made a search for Forney, but found he had left the city. Later they discovered he had gone to the home of a relative, sixteen miles from Newcomstown, Ohio. Yesterday morning a fake telegram was sent to Forney, but he did not answer. Yesterday morning Detectives Henry and Howard went to the place where Forney was supposed to be hiding. Approaching a farmhouse, the officers saw Forney fleeing across a field. Several shots were fired at the fugitive before he stopped. He was then placed under arrest and hurried to the city. Forney, it is said, confessed everything to the officers, and last night when confronted by his father-in-law again admitted the crime.

At first Mr. Schneider refused to believe that his son-in-law was the real instigator of the crime, but when the two were brought together, in company with a number of detectives, Mr. Schneider was convinced. Forney denied, however, he had struck his father-in-law with the hammer, blaming this part of the crime on the man whom he had brought from Washington.

Since the marriage of Forney to Miss (Continued on Second Page.)

YUCATAN UNREST CAUSES ANXIETY

United States Cruiser Washington Is Ordered to Call at Progreso.

FAMINE GROWS WORSE IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

State Department Has Learned Nothing Regarding Reported Occupation by Carranzistas.

While the fate of Mexico City is in doubt and conditions in the Yucatan are reported quiet, a new cause of anxiety in the Mexican situation developed today in connection with reports of continued unrest in Yucatan, which have caused the Navy Department to instruct Rear Admiral Caperton to call at Progreso with the cruiser Washington, on his way to Cape Haitien, where he was ordered after French Marines were landed at the latter port.

The Washington will reach the Yucatan port tonight, and Admiral Caperton will investigate the situation there.

Famine Conditions Worse.

Famine conditions in Mexico City have been growing worse daily, and with the investment of the capital by a new army in progress, fears are expressed that much suffering to foreigners will ensue.

While it has been generally understood that there will be no further development in the general Mexican situation so far as the United States is concerned until the return of President Wilson from Corral, it is thought in official quarters that the situation in the southern republic may force a new crisis.

Communication Cut Off.

The wires having been cut, the State Department has been prevented since June 18 from communicating with the Brazilian minister, and all other foreign governments have been deprived of information concerning their diplomatic missions and subjects.

The State Department summarized its advice in this statement: "The department is in receipt of advice from Vera Cruz to the effect that Gen. Carranza has given assurances that in the event of fighting in the city of Mexico the interests of non-combatants, whether natives or foreigners, will be looked after."

In receipt of Gen. Carranza's report concerning the operations of Gen. Carranza's forces outside of Mexico City, but it does not appear from the report that Gen. Carranza is preparing to offer some resistance with his artillery forces."

Work of Zapatistas.

Consul Sullivan reported to the department today, in a telegram dated at Vera Cruz at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, that interruption of communication with Mexico City was due not so much to actual military operations as to the fact that the Zapatistas have destroyed the line. The interruption was under the impression that the line was between Mexico City and Pachuca, the line being interrupted, it is understood, between Pachuca and Vera Cruz.

An overnight dispatch from Admiral Howard, on the cruiser Colorado, in which he reported that the conditions remained quiet in the Yucatan and that the Indians are being restored from Guaymas to Corral and that a messenger between Corral and Esplanada.

In Dark as to Mexico City.

State Department advises today contain nothing bearing on the reported occupation of Mexico City by Gen. Carranza, who has a force of Carranza troops which have been trying to oust the Villa-Zapata combination from the Mexican capital. They were reported yesterday to have been in actual possession of the city. No confirmation has been received, either at the consular agencies here, or reports from the border this morning, to the effect that Carranza now holds Mexico City. It is not understood how such messages, if authentic, could come through to Carranza adherents in the capital, or if similar messages did not get through from United States consuls to the State Department.

Capture Is Denied.

Gen. Villa, in a message dated yesterday at Aguascalientes, and received at the Villa agency here today, says: "The report of capture of Aguascalientes by the Carranzistas is completely absurd. Our operations are progressing favorably."

Brief dispatches from Vera Cruz stated that the Carranza officials were much cheered at the apparent failure of Gen. Carranza's troops to capture the capital. Reports yesterday that Gonzalez was engaged in an artillery duel with the Carranzistas, and that Carranza had determined to offer resistance to the invading Carranza army instead of evacuating.

Officers Reach Washington.

Lieut. Col. Aguilar of Raul Madero's staff, and Maj. Garcia of Villa's staff, arrived in Washington last night from the front in central Mexico. They were said to be on their way to New York to buy munitions.

Will Confer With Carranza.

Charles A. Douglas and Eliseo Arrendondo, representatives here of Gen. Carranza, left last night for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to confer with the first chief. It is understood that the object of their mission is to acquaint Gen. Carranza with the viewpoint of the American government as outlined recently by President Wilson in his statement to the leaders of the warring factions in Mexico, demanding an early restoration of peace.

It was also understood that the Carranza representatives would endeavor to bring about a reconciliation between the constitutionalist leader and the Villa-Zapata faction.

Gen. Carranza thus far, however, has refused all peace overtures and the Villa-Zapata faction.

It is believed the Carranza representatives will tell him that he must show a conciliatory spirit toward his opponents before he can hope for the moral support of the American government.

NEW WAR METHODS SPEED OF THE HOUR

Secretary Daniels Draws Lesson From the Great Conflict in Europe.

POINTS TO THE FAILURE OF OLD-TIME THEORIES

Urges Officers at Navy War College to Profit by the Present-Day Developments.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26.—In an address at the opening session of the Navy War College here today Secretary Daniels appealed to American naval officers to profit by the lessons that are being taught by the great war in Europe, and to fearlessly discard all theories which fail to stand the acid test. He referred briefly to the navy program for the coming year, and expressed confidence that Congress would authorize any increase recommended.

"In personnel and material the navy is larger than ever before," Mr. Daniels said. "Its men are trained and fit. Its experts in every department are active to remedy any defects of the past, and to take advantage of all that has been learned in the true school in which the knowledge may be obtained by observing through our experts in Europe all that may be learned from actual war."

Old Theories Crumbling.

"As you look abroad, you see the foundation of all old theories crumbling every day. Old tactics, old strategies, old theories of naval warfare which have stood unchallenged, as almost axiomatic since the triumphs of Carthage and Rome grappled together in the Mediterranean, are disappearing over night. If war upon land was reverted to the bayonets and the hand grenade, war upon the sea has leaped forward at a single stride and broken almost every shackle of ancient convention."

"We have seen the main fleet of the greatest sea nation in the world withdrawn from the seas to some secluded harbor without having fired a shot during the first years of a mighty conflict. We have seen battles begun at ranges believed to be impossible and ships disabled by shots from guns as yet invisible. We have been told that modern sea fights would be determined in the first ten minutes, yet we have seen that it took six hours to decide one of the greatest ocean battles of the present war. We have seen ships of shallow draft used as fortresses to protect land armies on the Belgian coast."

Submarines Pass Unchallenged.

"We read only yesterday of submarines gliding unchallenged past the impregnable fortress of Gibraltar and the guardian ships that watch the straits. We have seen fast cruisers raiding the coast and eluding their pursuers by the help of dirigibles, hovering far above and warning through the new miracle, wireless telegraphy, of ships beneath."

"With what weapons, by what strategy, shall we meet the terror of the submarine, the still unrevealed possibilities of the airship? It is to you, gentlemen, that this question must be put. It is to you your Secretary of the Navy looks for an answer. My earnest word, my solemn plea, today is to urge you fearlessly to discard worship of all things that are old and to adopt courageously anything that is new the moment that some development of the present convinces you that it is the way to victory. It is the courage of the American people in facing new conditions from the time our forefathers dared and mastered the terrors of the wilderness and built their new nation, with a new government, that has made us great today. Holding wisely to the old, and at the same time, to the principles as stand the acid test of this great war, do not fear to cast aside what have proved to be mere shackles of convention and daringly to go forward."

Pledges His Assistance.

"I hereby pledge myself to spare no effort to assist this onward march. Rest assured that what you plan will find a sympathetic and attentive ear. I want to feel that when my term of office closes my successor will find a sympathetic and attentive ear. I want to feel that when my term of office closes my successor will find a sympathetic and attentive ear. I want to feel that when my term of office closes my successor will find a sympathetic and attentive ear."

BOMBS BLOW UP TRAIN OF MUNITIONS, KILLING 50

LONDON, June 26.—Bombs dropped by British aviators on Roulers, Belgium, caused the explosion of a large ammunition depot and also resulted in the killing of fifty German soldiers who were loading an ammunition train, says a Central News dispatch from Rotterdam.

Salesmanship That Wins

A successful business man employs a salesman at \$16.00 a week to visit 50,000 homes once every seven days and tell any member of the family who is interested all about his employer's business.

This silent effective salesman prints his message in 200 lines space (about two-thirds of a column of advertising) in The Sunday Star.

Has any one a more industrious, tireless, far-reaching salesman in his employ? Can you afford to neglect the opportunity offered? Think it over.

Business in many parts of the country will suffer as a result of the shutdown of this city's building industry, according to James Pryor, a member of the press committee of the employers.

Mr. Pryor said he had telegraphed out of town about a week ago to stop consignments already on the way to Chicago.

The shutdown will not become general for a week or more, he said. In some cases, where it needed only in order to stop machinery, it took place today, but in others, where perishable goods are handled, there may be a continuance of work for several days.

ITALIANS PUSH ON IN MOUNTAIN WAR

Armies Advancing in Several Directions on Austrians at Tarvis.

BIG GUNS DOMINATE UPPER ISONZO VALLEY

Forces Clearing Ground in Front in Tyrol-Trentino, Cadore and Carniola.

LONDON, June 26.—The Italian armies are continuing their work of keeping clear the ground in front of them in the Tyrol-Trentino and in Cadore and Carniola by artillery fire and isolated infantry operations, the official reports say. Progress is being made along the Isonzo, according to the Italian statement, despite the natural difficulties of the ground accentuated by artificial obstacles placed by the Austrians.

Pressing Advance.

Slowly, owing to the difficulties of mountain warfare, but steadily and with grim determination, Italian forces are advancing both from the east along the Pella valley and from the south through Predil pass, toward Tarvis, which is the pivot of the classical roads along which every great invasion of Austria from Italy has occurred, according to dispatches from Udine, Italy.

Artillery Sweeps Valley.

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Plan of Gen. Cadorna.

The plan of Gen. Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, seems to attempt an invasion of Austria through the region around Tarvis, threatening the right wing of the Austrian army having headquarters at Lailach, and obtaining as an immediate consequence relief from the pressure of the Austrian forces moved along the Tullino-Gorizia-Trieste front.

DECLARES BRITISH HAVE ENOUGH EXPLOSIVES

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It is calculated that these new corps will about equal in number the exhausted troops returning from Galicia, who will be granted partial rest, doing service as island reserves.

PREFER DEATH TO SURRENDER.

Japanese Officers Commit Hari-Kari When Galician Capital Falls.

TOKIO, June 26, 3:30 p.m.—Maj. Nakajima and Capt. Hashimoto, Japanese officers fighting with the Russian army at Lemberg, committed hari-kari when the Galician capital fell, rather than suffer what they considered the dishonor of being made prisoners of war, according to official advices received from Petrograd.

Hari-Kari Is a Japanese Method of committing suicide, formerly widely practiced by military officers. In the days of the old samurai system officers usually killed themselves when it became necessary to surrender the troops under them.

"GREATEST LABOR WAR" IS BEGUN IN CHICAGO

Shut down of Building Industry Throws 200,000 Men Out of Employment.

Boats Will Be Cut in Half, Taken Through Canal and Joined Together.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Sale of four of the Erie Railroad Company's fleet of eight steamers now plying on the great lakes to New York men was announced today in a statement by President B. F. Underwood of the Erie. The purchases were represented by William G. Davidson, president of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company.

All four vessels will be brought to New York, two of them to engage in coastwise trade and two in transatlantic trade. In order to bring them through the canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, it was stated, it will be necessary to put the vessels in two, as they are longer than the locks. The two sections of each vessel will be joined at Montreal.

Change to British Registry.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Because of the new seamen's act, effective January 1, vessels of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company are to be changed to British registry, according to an announcement by the company, made public today. Robert Dollar, president of the company, is on his way to Vancouver, B. C., it was said, to arrange for a transfer. Stanley Dollar, second vice president, said the company probably would move its headquarters to that city.

The company has five vessels and at present only one is engaged in coastwise trade, the others being under foreign charter. Stanley Dollar said the company objected to the clause in the seamen's act providing that all vessels under American registry must carry crews 75 per cent of whom speak the same language as the captain.

Business Elsewhere Is Hit.

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The shutdown is regarded by contractors and labor leaders as the beginning of one of the greatest labor wars in recent years. The action was taken at a meeting last night of representatives of the allied building and material interests as an answer to the referendum vote of 16,000 striking carpenters, who overwhelmingly defeated the proposal to arbitrate all questions in dispute.

Carpenters Out Since April 30.

The carpenters have been on a strike since April 30, when their agreement with the Contractors' Employers' Association expired. The men had demanded a wage increase of from 65 cents to 70 cents an hour.

By means of the shutdown the employers, it was said, hoped to prevent the independent carpenter contractors from obtaining supplies and thus throw out of work the 16,000 carpenters who are working under individual agreements.

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GERMANS PUBLISH APPEAL FOR PEACE

Socialists Declare That People of Fatherland Desire End of Conflict.

OPPOSE ANNEXATION AND CONQUEST IDEA

Demand That Government Announce Readiness to Enter Into Negotiations.

BERLIN, June 26, via London.—The board of directors of the social democratic party in Germany has caused to be published in the Vorwaerts a full-page appeal for peace.

This interesting document calls for a peace, under certain circumstances, which will make possible friendships with neighboring nations, and it sets forth most clearly the opposition of the party to territorial conquest and annexation.

"The people want peace, it declares, and the government is called upon, in the name of humanity, to make known its readiness to enter peace negotiations."

Saw the War Coming.

The appeal is published under the heading, "Social Democracy and Peace." It begins with a reference to the fact that the socialists foresaw the coming of the war. They worked vainly for an international understanding, but when war did come they placed themselves at the disposal of the fatherland. It then refers to the declaration of the party made in the reichstag August 4, 1914, which said:

"We demand, as soon as safety has been secured and our opponents are inclined to peace, that the war be brought to an end through a peace which will make possible friendships with neighboring nations."

Opposed to Conquest.

The appeal closes with these words: "The managing committee (vorstand) of the social democratic party always has been opposed to a policy of conquest and annexation. We now raise anew our sharpest protest against every effort and every proclamation, the purpose of which is the annexation of foreign territory and the oppression of other nations, efforts and proclamations which have become public in Germany particularly through the demands of great economic associations as well as through the speeches of leading non-socialist politicians."

Even the recital of such efforts serves further to postpone the peace which is warmly desired by the whole nation. The people want peace!

One Must Make Advance.

"If this war, which daily demands new sacrifices, is not to draw itself out needlessly, to endure until the full exhaustion of all the nations in it, one of the participating powers must offer the hand of peace. Germany, who, attacked by greatly superior forces, has thus far victoriously defended herself against all her enemies; brought their starvation plan to naught, and demonstrated that she should take the first step to bring about peace."

"In the name of humanity and culture, and supported by the favorable military situation brought about by the bravery of our comrades in arms, we demand of the government that it make known its readiness to enter peace negotiations in order to put an end to this bloody conflict."

"We expect our socialist comrades in other belligerent lands to exert their influences on the government of their own countries in this same sense."

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